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MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE  
**MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY**  
IN CHINA;

AND FIFTEENTH REPORT OF ITS  
**OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL**

AT CANTON,

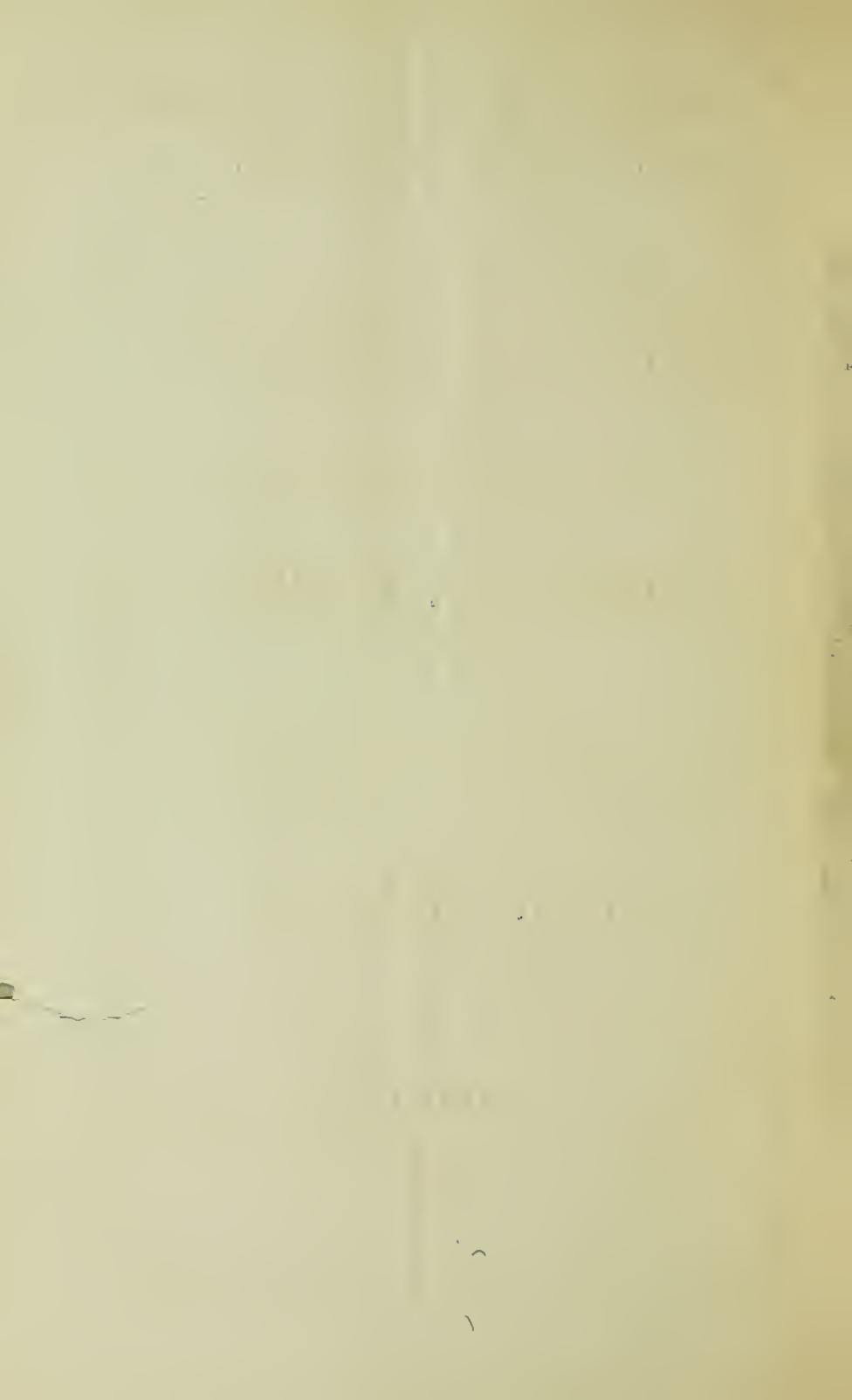
*For the Years 1848 and 1849.*

BY REV. P. PARKER, M. D.

CANTON.

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY

.....  
**1850.**



*Received of Rev. Br. Anderson  
(Care of Rev. Br. Anderson)  
with the grateful recollections  
of C. Parker.*  
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MINUTES OF A MEETING  
OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA,

28TH DEC., 1848.

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IN accordance with a public notice, the Society met at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the Rev. P. Parker.—Present, Dr. Parker, J. D. Sword, Wm. Buckler, W. Moore, and W. W. Parkin, Esqs.

Dr. Parker, the senior vice-president, took the chair, and Mr. Buckler was chosen secretary pro tem. On motion of Mr. Parkin, seconded by Mr. Sword, it was Resolved, and carried unanimously, That in consideration of the immediate dispatch of the mail, the meeting adjourn to 11 A. M., the 30th inst.

W. BUCKLER, *Sec. pro tem.*

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Minutes of the adjourned meeting, Dec. 30th, 1848. Present, Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. W. Speer, Messrs. S. B. Rawle, G. H. Lamson, J. D. Sword, W. W. Parkin, J. Heard, W. Buckler, S. J. Hallam, and S. W. Williams, Esqs.

Dr. Parker, senior vice president took the chair, and S. J. Hallam Esq. was appointed secretary. The notice of the original meeting was then read, together with the minutes of the previous general meeting of 22d April, 1847. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be for the election of office bearers for the ensuing year, and other general business. The following gentlemen were then balloted for, and unanimously elected.

*President*, T. R. COLLEDGE, M. D., F. R. S. E. *England.*

*Senior Vice President*, Rev. P. Parker M.D., M. R.A.S. and Fr. R. S. N. A.

*Vice Presidents*, John Dent, William Moore, John Heard, W. W. Parkin, J. N. A. Giswold, S. J. Hallam, R. J. Gilman, T. H. Layton, &c., Rt.-Rev. Bishop Boone, Rev. E. C. Bridgman D. D., and Rev. J. Stronach in China; D. W. C. Olyphant, John C. Green, Wm. S. Wetmore, Gideon Nye Jr., D. N. Spooner, in U S. A.

*Corresponding Secretary.* REV. P. PARKER, M. D.

*Recording Secretary,* S. W. WILLIAMS, Esq.

*Treasurers,* Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

*Auditor,* W. H. MORRIS, Esq.

The Treasurer's report was then read and approved, and the Chairman informed the meeting of the amount of various sums received from the Ladies' Chinese Association of Philadelphia.

The Chairman then gave a brief statement of the present state and prospects of the Society's operations, that upwards of 30,000 patients had been received at the Ophthalmic Hospital in Canton, and only adverted to numerous important and successful operations for stone, and other surgical cases, as he presumed the members present were already familiar with them; and observed that the prospects of the Society were never so encouraging as now in regard to its highest aims, the diffusion of a knowledge of the Gospel among the Chinese.

A letter from Messrs. William Appleton & Co., inclosing another from Wm. Sturgis and others, having been submitted to the meeting, the Chairman called the attention of the Society to the correspondence between the Committee in behalf of the Society and Rev. Mr. Stanton and others, the Committee in behalf of the seceders at Hongkong, relative to the subject of the re-union of the Society; and expressed the hope and belief that when all misunderstanding was removed, and the actual position of the two divisions of the Society was rightly understood, that a consummation of the object, so desirable in every respect as re-union, might still be effected.

The letter from Messrs. W. Appleton and Co., and its inclosure are as follows:—

Boston, November 17th, 1846.

Dear Sir,

By the inclosed paper you will perceive that the subscribers in this city to the fund for establishing at Canton for the benefit of Chinese, a Hospital and Medical school under your superintendence, wish to place that fund at your disposal to be used in such a manner as you may think will best promote the object of the contribution, to alleviate suffering among the Chinese by the introduction of medical skill and science. They are confident that in leaving this fund at your disposal, "it will be used in the way most likely to serve the great cause of humanity," and are gratified by the opportunity it affords them to testify to you their continued confidence and esteem.

That you may be continued and prospered in your good work is their sincere wish, and of

Dear Sir, Your friends and servants,

To the Rev. Dr. P. Parker, Canton.

WM. APPLETON & Co.

The undersigned, contributors to a fund for establishing at Canton, for the Chinese, a Hospital and Medical School under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Parker, learn with regret the failure of this plan for want of sufficient pecuniary aid from other quarters. Notwithstanding this failure, the undersigned desire to do something in aid of the laudable efforts of Dr. Parker to alleviate suffering among the Chinese, and improve them in medical science and skill, and for this purpose leave the amount of their subscriptions at his disposal, confident that it will be used in the way most likely to serve the great cause of humanity.

Boston, July 27th, 1846.

Signed by WM. STURGIS.

DAVID ECKLEY,  
SAMUEL MAY,  
FRANCIS C. LOWELL.  
DANIEL P. PARKER.  
GEO. C. SHATTUCK.  
JAMES JACKSON.  
ROBT. G. SHAW.  
AMOS LAWRENCE.  
J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH,  
*Executor of H. Oxnard's will.*  
N. APPLETON.  
IGNATIUS SARGENT.  
EDMUND DWIGHT.

JOHN P. CUSHING,  
by Wm. Sturgis, att'y.  
SAMUEL CABOT.  
JOHN L. GARDNER.  
ABBOTT LAWRENCE.  
S. HOOPER.  
WM. APPLETON.  
JOHN C. WARREN.  
JOHN E. THAYEN,  
JAMES K. MILLS.  
S. AUSTIN, JR.  
J. M. FORBES.  
J. A. LOWELL.

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Parkin, and seconded Mr. Rawle, and carried unanimously,—

That, believing the benevolent objects of the Society will be best promoted by a re-union of its two divisions, a Committee be appointed to re-open a correspondence to that end with the Society at Hongkong.

On motion of W. W. Parkin, and seconded by Mr. Williams, it was unanimously agreed that Mr. John Dent and Mr. W. Moore be requested to become the Committee to carry into effect the above resolution.

*Resolved,* That this Society regard with approbation the activity and the earnest spirit with which Dr. Parker has toiled to accomplish its great objects of introducing the lights of Christianity and science among the Chinese, and are gratified with the continued success which has crowned his medical labors.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman and Secretary *pro tem*, and on motion of Mr. Sword, seconded by Mr. Moore, the meeting adjourned.

S. J. HALLAM, *Sec. pro tem.*

P. PARKER, *Chairman.*







REPORT  
OF THE  
OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL AT CANTON,  
FOR THE YEARS 1848 AND 1849.

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IN reporting from year to year, the operations of this Institution, a primary object is to furnish the members of the Society and the friends of its cause, in a compendious form, the means of judging of its prosperity and influence, at the same time giving prominence to such cases as are of special interest to the profession, and to others calculated to illustrate the moral bearing of medical missionary operations.

The whole number of patients admitted up to 31st of Dec. 1849, was 34,598, of whom 3,663 were received in 1848, and 4,341 in 1849. The table of diseases at the close exhibits the variety that has been presented; from which a *selection* is given in detail.

It is perhaps too obvious to require remark that the labor and responsibility involved in the care of so many, and such serious cases, have not been small; but it is a source of unfeigned gratitude that the continued Divine blessing has signally crowned these labors and responsibilities, and the confidence and gratitude of Chinese of all grades, as manifested in former years, has exhibited no abatement. The former Imperial Commissioner K'ying, since his return to Peking, has sent to his old friend and physician for professional advice. And his successor, in office, Sü Kwáng-tsin, with all his national prejudice, and policy hostile to foreigners, on a public occasion, made honorable and complimentary allusion to this Institution. Persons from the offices of the high provincial dignitaries, the Governor-general, the general of the Manchus and others, have availed of the benefits of the Hospital. Patients have been received from different and

distant provinces of the Empire, and in one instance, as will be seen, a gentleman came a journey of two months from Chelikiang to obtain surgical aid. An impression has obtained in some instances, among foreigners, that the Chinese are ungrateful; to correct that impression, as well as to illustrate character and sentiment, the report will be illustrated with translations of scrolls and tablets presented by various patients. A notice of the religious exercises, and the wide distribution of Christian books, will be found in the conclusion.

The nature of some of the cases, in the view of the general reader, might consign them to journals designed exclusively for professional men, but the report would be incomplete without them, and it is apprehended, no well informed mind will suffer from their perusal. For convenience of reference, the number of each case as it stands on the records of the Institution is inserted.

*Escape of an Intestinal Worm from the side, and perfect recovery.*

Early in 1848 I was called to see at the Lungki Hong, a lady upwards of forty years of age, a near relative of Chang Tien-tsiuen ("Young Tingqua"), one of the principal Chinese merchants. No description can convey an adequate idea of her pitiable condition. The skin and cellular tissue over the left iliac region, for a space of six or eight inches in diameter, had sloughed away, leaving the muscles and the spine of the ilium exposed; extensive ulceration and sloughing had taken place along the spine. At one point, about midway, in a line drawn from the umbilicus to the crest of the ilium, the abdominal muscles were perforated by the disease, and that a portion of the contents of the bowel escaped through an aperture, like an artificial anus, was apparent to more of the senses than one.

In view of the condition of the patient, her feeble pulse, emaciated frame, and the extent of the external ulceration and sloughing, the most unfavorable prognosis was pronounced, and the friends were assured that to palliate the symptoms, and render her remaining days as comfortable as practicable was all that could be promised. They readily concurred in this opinion, but desired whatever was possible to be done. The wound was carefully cleansed with castile soap and warm water, remaining sloughs removed, a solution of nitrate of silver applied to the surface, the pain of which was arrested by the application of milk when it could be borne by the patient no longer; emollient poultices were applied for a time; the bowels were gently acted upon by blue pill and colocynth, rest at night procured by morphia, and a nutritious diet prescribed.

For some time I saw the patient daily or every other day, dressing the parts as above described, and perceiving decided improvement, it was proposed that she be brought to the Hospital, where she could be attended to more conveniently, and receive the constant care of my senior pupil. This was cheerfully acceded to. After remaining at the Hospital some weeks, her daughter, who had been in constant attendance, thought she had become so familiar with the mode of dressing the sore, that if furnished with the means she could do it at home as well as in the Hospital. The request was granted, and the family—mother, daughter, nephews and servants, went back to the country. As the supply of medicines, particularly the solution of nitrate of silver (which was much extolled) and simple cerate became exhausted, more were requested, and favorable reports from time to time of convalescence of the patient were made. On a recent occasion, in which a number of foreign gentlemen and ladies met several Chinese ladies at a picnic in the vicinity of the Factories, the wife of the Chinese merchant above-named was one of the party, and recognizing the “Doctor,” alluded to the case of her relative, whom she represented as being well and able to walk.

Baffled in accounting satisfactorily for the origin of this serious malady, with the hope of obtaining more information, the following account was obtained from her son.

“In February, 1847, my mother had a sore suddenly occur upon the abdomen, hard as a nut, without redness or tumefaction. At the expiration of one year, the noxious properties of the sore made a great ado, and the pains and distress were difficult to be borne. We requested the physician of the village to see her and examine her pulse, who applied medicinal plasters, and the skin and flesh were altogether destroyed, even to exposing the bone [of the ilium], and the disease became nearly incurable. I had been aware of the skillful hand of the American Doctor, but [my mother] being a country lady, together with the circumstance of her severe illness, was induced to hesitate and delay coming to the provincial city for treatment. Subsequently I was obliged to Mr. Morss, an American merchant, for urgently recommending her coming to Canton to be treated without delay. Mr. Morss is an intimate friend of my brother (Young Tingqua), who ordered me to tell my brothers to take our mother and bring her to Canton, when I respectfully requested Dr. Parker to see her, and was obliged to him for washing the parts and removing the sloughs from the sore with his own hand, and applying medicines several

times daily for more than ten days in succession, after which she returned to the country, where she confined herself to his medical plasters, and in one month after a *worm* came out of the mouth of the ulcer, ten inches and more in length! It was of a yellow color, destitute of limbs or eyes. The two extremities were black, and upon its belly were black lines. On cutting open the belly with a sherd of porcelain, *more than a hundred little worms came out.* After pulling out this worm, the ulcer daily improved; after one month the orifice closed up, in two months it was perfectly well, and the surface afterwards became smooth as usual. For all this we are indebted to the skillful hand of Dr. Parker and his efficacious plasters, and still more to Mr. Morss's urgent recommendations of the Doctor. I and my mother are verily grateful for the favor of creating her anew (i. e. restoring her to health) which to our last breath we can not forget.

"Taking a drawing of the dimensions of the worm, I present it for Dr. Parker's inspection."

"Bedewed with favors, Chang Kiun-sung and others present their compliments."

It can not be doubted that an intestinal worm was taken from the side of this patient, but that this was the cause of the malady, is not so clear, and the real origin of it remains a question difficult to solve. The nature of the affection, and the perfect recovery, are both remarkable. Professor Dunglison however, remarks (Practice of Medicine, Vol. I. p. 195), "Some have asserted, that the intestinal canal is occasionally "perforated by worms; but if it has ever happened, it is an extremely "rare occurrence (J. P. Frank, J. Cloquet, Stokes). More commonly, "an ulcerative process has been established in the intestine, through "which the worms have escaped." So far as the maxim, *omne vivum ex ovo* is concerned, the presence of 'more than one hundred little worms' found within the large one "pulled out" of this woman's side is one *fact*, at least, against its accuracy, and clearly in favor of the conclusion to which distinguished physiologists and naturalists have arrived, viz. the *regular generation of entozoa.*

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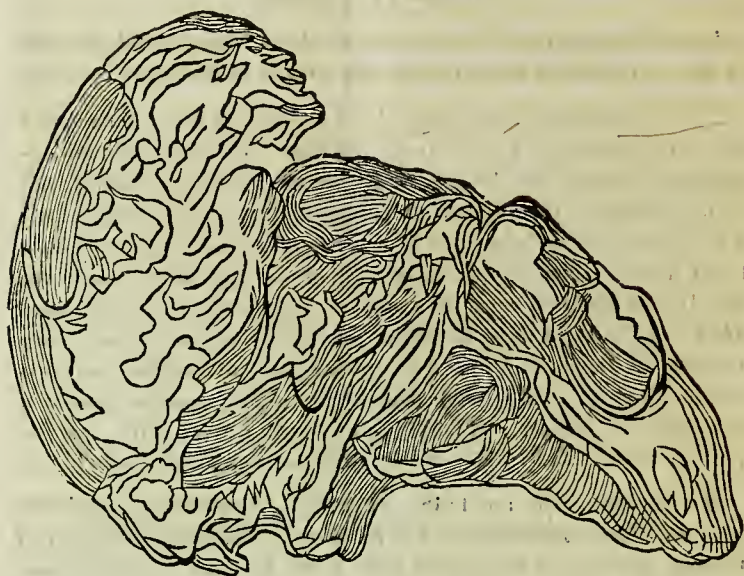
## CASES OF LITHOTOMY.

A note from a patient from whom a calculus was successfully extracted five years since is here given as introductory to the following cases.

"On a former occasion (1845), I was indebted to the 'great nation's arm' from America for extracting a calculus. By simply administering one golden pill, the dangerous disease was instantly expelled, and by his assistance the drought-withered vegetation (i. e. the patient) was vivified, so that he may be compared to the [ancient] Pien Tsioh. I am heavily laden with (a sense) of his exalted goodness, and I not merely bear upon my head his kindness, [weighty] as the mountains *Hwá* and *Lui* (said to be the loftiest mountains of China), but I have received his no slight favor. I respectfully present him these ten fowls and hundred eggs, as a slight manifestation of my heartfelt gratitude, and prostrate pray he will be pleased to receive them. His younger brother, Yieh Kiuen, of the district of Sz'hwui, knocks head."

No. 26,600. Feb. 1st, 1848. *Stone of extraordinary size in the prostate gland and bladder.* *Liú Lienman*, a fishmonger of the city of Canton, æt. 25. When he first came to the Hospital, was much emaciated, and scarcely able to walk or stand erect. On sounding, found a calculus of unusual magnitude, and from his great feebleness, doubted his ability to sustain an operation. After remaining a short time he absented himself, probably shrinking from the operation, till forced by several months' more pain to return to the Hospital. He was then enjoined to keep quiet as possible, and under the use of tonics and a generous diet his general health had perceptibly improved, when on the 25th of October the stone was extracted by the lateral operation. It occupied the position of the prostate gland and neck of the bladder; it was of a pyramidal form, the base towards the perinæum, about two inches of the apex was within the neck of the bladder. It weighed  $6\frac{1}{4}$  ounces,—its circumference horizontally was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and vertically 10 inches; its corresponding diameters were 3 and 4 inches. The external incision was made very free, yet the extraction required a strong arm and forceps of the largest size. The calculus appears without section to be of two distinct formations, the original nucleus in size and shape resembling a pear, is of a dark brown color, and polished surface; around the base of this a distinct formation had accumulated, resembling the triple phosphates. Though the new accretion was for the most part smooth, there were sharp coral-like protrusions on the side towards

the rectum. The following wood-cut represents the size and shape of the calculus, a portion of the upper part being fractured off.



The patient sustained the operation with fortitude. In the evening he was very comfortable, his countenance was placid, complained a little of a sense of lameness from the restraint of the limbs during the operation, but to use his own expression, "felt light." He was reminded that the favor he had obtained was from God, to which he seemed to yield a cordial assent.

Oct. 26th. The patient passed a comfortable night, Pulse 88. No fever, or local pain of consequence; good appetite, and the urine free from blood. He was visited by his mother, who seemed quite overjoyed, and was only prevented by force from knocking head at my feet, as she exclaimed "you have saved my son; thanks to the doctor, thanks to God our Heavenly Father." She had received her first correct knowledge of the latter by the religious instruction communicated at the Hospital.

Oct. 27th. Removed the canula from the wound, and changed the position of the patient from the left to the right side, when he expressed himself as being more comfortable than previous to the operation. Oct. 28th. Pulse 84. Removed him from the operation-table to his bed, and as the pulse was a little quickened, an ounce of oil was administered, and in the afternoon a more generous diet of rice and fish was allowed him.

Oct. 29th. Pulse 80. No headache or fever since the operation, or cystitis, to speak of, as indicated by ropy pus. The water free, and the patient cheerful and happy. Nov. 1st. Patient continues to do well; some discharge of pus from the wound, but not from the bladder. Without an unfavorable symptom, he rapidly advanced to full convalescence, when on the 21st of November, in twenty-six days, the wound was thoroughly healed and the patient perfectly well. His feelings will best be conceived, when it is reflected that he had suffered from this stone *ten years*. Subsequent to his discharge from the Hospital, his poor widowed mother came to my residence with some little tokens of her gratitude (as a pair of fowls and a basket of eggs), for what she again termed "the saving of her son," and renewed her attempt to prostrate herself before the instrument, but was directed to make her acknowledgments to the Source of her obligations. She was furnished with an assortment of Christian books, from which it is devoutly hoped she and her son may come to a saving knowledge of revealed truth. The young man has become stout and healthy, and frequently revisits the Hospital. Probably but few calculi of the same magnitude have ever been successfully extracted whole. A year subsequent to the operation he presented two scrolls, with the following sentiments, the original expressed in verse.

耶 穌 濟 世 傳 天 下  
伯 解 奇 方 救 萬 民

"Let the [merits] of Jesus, the Savior of mankind be promulgated throughout the world.

"You deliver from all diseases, and by extraordinary means save myriads of people."

"Liú Lien-mau presents his compliments."

No. 26,796. Feb 28th, 1848. *Calculus of the triple phosphates*. Chung Ping, æt. 33, of the district of Tsingyuen in this province, had suffered for years from this painful disease. After presenting himself, he was absent till the commencement of warm weather, when, as his pain was not excessive, the operation was postponed till the heat of summer had passed, and on the 6th of Sept. the stone was successfully extracted by the lateral method. The calculus was symmetrical, of an oblong oval form, and for the most part smooth. Its circumferences were  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and its diameters  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches; weight, one ounce and ten grains. The operation was entirely successful; in seventeen days he passed his water naturally, and in about a month was



discharged well. His certificate, exonerating the surgeon from all responsibility in the event of an unfavorable result, is here introduced as a specimen of the written indemnities given before serious cases are undertaken, and which are said to be valid in Chinese law.

"*Agreement.* I, Chung Ping, thirty-three years of age, of the district of Tsingyuen, in the department of Kwángchau, being afflicted with stone, have several times sought medical aid, yet without avail. Now, fortunately I am under obligation to Dr. Parker of America, for employing his knife, and extracting it, and when cured, not merely I, one person, will be bedewed with his favor, but a united family will be grateful for his great kindness. Should the mountain from its height, and the water from its depth, be impassable (i. e. should the result be fatal), it shall not concern the Doctor; all will acquiesce in the will of heaven. Lest oral evidence be invalid, I make this written agreement, and deliver it to the Doctor to hold as evidence.

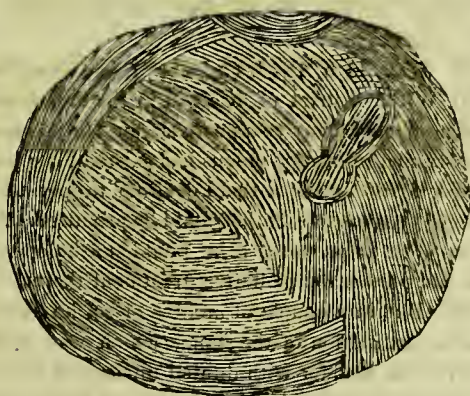
"Táukwáng, 28th year, 6th moon, 5th day (5th July, 1848).

(signed) Chung Ping."

No. 26,802. February 28, 1848. *Stone of the lithic acid formation.* Chung Awei, æt. 27, is a laborer of the village of the White Lotus pond in the district of Pohlo and for several years has suffered from calculus. After undergoing the usual preparation on the 31st of May, assisted by Dr. Marjoribanks, Rev. Mr. Speer, and Dr. Rowe, extracted the stone by the lateral operation, glistening with minute crystals. It resembled an almond in shape, measured  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches circumference, its diameters were 1 in. and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ; its weight 4 oz. and 1 sc. On examination after the operation, it was found that the rectum had been wounded; the sphincter muscle was consequently divided immediately. No unusual hemorrhage attended the operation. The urine did not flow as soon as is common, but in an hour or two it found its way through the canula, and no unfavorable symptoms supervened. In eight days the water ceased to pass through the wound. June 16th, the patient left his bed for the first time, and walked across the room with assistance, and no water escaped by the wound though in the upright position. It healed rapidly and perfectly, and no permanent inconvenience attended the accident, as the patient recovered the natural power of the reunited sphincter muscles.

During his residence in the hospital, he was an attentive listener to the preaching of the gospel; previous to the operation he assured me that he worshiped Jesus, and consistently with this profession, he was heard to cry unto God, under the sufferings of extracting the calculus.

No. 28,502. July 17, 1848. *Large calculus of lithic acid formation.* Kwoh Awei, æt. 40, of the district of Sinhwui, at present a butcher in Canton, had suffered from stone for several years, but unlike most persons afflicted with this complaint, was rather corpulent. On the 13th September, a week subsequent to case 26,796, a stone was extracted resembling in shape, and almost in size, the seed of a mango. It measured 7 in. in its largest, and  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. in its least circumference. Its transverse and longitudinal diameters, were 2 inches, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It was of a pale reddish color, sparkling with crystals, and its surface for the most part rough like sand paper. It weighed two ounces, two drachms, and one scruple. It was extracted whole. A rough woodcut has been made by the Chinese carvers, which represents its exact size and general appearance.



After the first few days he suffered very little, and notwithstanding instructions to the contrary, soon commenced changing his position from side to side. In about ten days the water passed naturally, and in thirty he was well. The day after the operation, his mother and several of his children came to the hospital, and remained with him till he was nearly recovered. He seemed to be in easy circumstances, for he was able to command whatever could contribute to his comfort. When expressing his gratitude to God, and his instrument, he observed that the mouths of eight children depended upon him for food.

Living in the vicinity of the Foreign factories, he often leaves his stall to run in and see what is passing in the hospital. He is more robust and corpulent than ever, and is very ready to encourage others who

have a similar ordeal in prospect to the one he has passed. Subsequent to his recovery he presented a pair of scrolls with a statement of his case, containing a distich, of which the following is a translation.

"In the cyclical year *wúshin* (A. D. 1848), I had been afflicted with the stone disease for more than a year, and every [Chinese] physician having been unable to affect a cure, I subsequently repaired to Dr. Parker, the celebrated American physician, and begged him to cut and extract the stone, and in some ten days and more I was well, and have therefore written these scrolls, to manifest the sentiments of my heart.

"Not only according to true principles do you disseminate your skillful art :

"But, still more, in your emerald satchel you possess an assortment of wonderful prescriptions."

"Your younger brother, Kwoh Awei, of the district of Nanhái, presents his compliments."

No. 29,015. Dec. 11th, 1848. *Calculus, triple phosphates*. Ngáu Cháu, æt. 51, of the district of Kauyóu in the department of Sháu-king, had been afflicted many years with stone. He was much emaciated, a copious discharge of ropy mucus had existed for a long time, and his constitution was so impaired that I declined to operate. To palliate his distressing symptoms was all that could be promised. After remaining several months, he proposed if he could not be operated upon to return home and pursue the palliative treatment there. This he was advised to do. But in a couple of months or so, he renewed his importunity for the extraction of the stone, which was again declined. The injection of the bladder with diluted nitric acid (two drops to an ounce of water) was commenced, with attention to his general health. Under these means there was a mitigation of his more urgent symptoms, yet his sufferings were insupportable, and a brother came repeatedly a distance of twenty miles, to join him in his urgent solicitations, and against the decision of an unbiased judgment they prevailed. On the 17th of Oct. 1849, the stone was extracted, measuring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by 5 in. in circumference, and weighing 1 ounce. The hemorrhage was excessive, apparently from the neck of the bladder, and only arrested by filling the wound with a pledget of lint saturated with the tincture of muriate of iron, a silver catheter being previously introduced. Healthy suppuration was never established in the incision, and a few days subsequent to the operation, a large and hard protuberance appeared in the region of the stomach. This however subsided in eight and forty hours, and hopes were entertained for his recovery. But about the ninth day he declined rapidly, and died on the eleventh.



During his long residence in the hospital he was one of the most attentive listeners to religious instruction upon the Sabbath and at the evening services with the patients. He also received the special attention of the Rev. W. Speer, who several times, before and after the 17th, conversed and prayed with him in his room alone. From the spirit he exhibited throughout the last weeks of his life, there is some reason to hope the instructions imparted were not in vain.

No. 39,158. Dec. 11th, 1848. *Calculus, lithic acid formation.* Lü Tsioh-wí, a farmer, æt. 21, of Tsang-ching in this province, was admitted to the Hospital at this date suffering from stone, which on the 28th Feb. 1849, was successfully extracted. It measured  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by 5 inches circumference, and its diameters were  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; it weighed five drachms. There was considerable hemorrhage from one of the hemorrhoidal arteries, which was arrested by the application of matico, suggested by W. S. W. Ruschenberger, M. D., who assisted on the occasion, and by whom this valuable addition to the materia medica was first introduced to the notice of the profession in America, as an efficient styptic. The patient perfectly recovered in about six weeks.

No. 30,637. Feb. 26th, 1849. *Calculus, triple phosphates.* Lí Akiáu, æt. 33, of the district of Tsingyuen, a laborer. In the month of March, by the lateral operation, operated and extracted a stone five and a half inches by four in circumference, of a flattened oval and regular form, weighing about one ounce and a half. The only circumstance deserving particular notice in this case was the excessive induration and rigidity of the neck of the bladder. The incision through the prostate gland and neck of the bladder was of the usual extent, that is, sufficient to admit the finger before removing the staff. The forceps were introduced with some difficulty, the stone was grasped at once, but in extracting it, the neck of the bladder seemed as inelastic as an iron ring, and nearly one third of the calculus fractured off under the pressure of the forceps, the fragments for the most part passing out before the principal portion, so that few remained to be syringed out of the bladder. Some inflammation followed, but soon yielded to the influence of calomel in small doses, and mucilaginous draughts. The patient perfectly recovered in about five weeks.

No. 34,191. Nov. 24th, 1849. *Calculus, triple phosphates.* Lín Chinyung, æt. 26, of the district of Pwányü. On the above date the stone was extracted, the patient being under the influence of chloroform. As he revived, he asked when the incision was to be made, and was answered by showing him the calculus. It measured

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches circumference, its diameters 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; its weight was one ounce and three grains. The loss of blood was not over three ounces. The recovery was rapid and complete. The tidings of his success soon reached his companion in suffering who had previously disappeared (on the occasion of the fatal termination of the case of Ngáu Cháu), and nerved him to return, and on the 2d Jan. 1850, a stone was extracted from the prostate gland and neck of the bladder, three inches in length, and seven in its longest circumference, weighing one ounce. This patient was also under the influence of chloroform, and as he awoke from his state of insensibility, and saw the calculus, held up his thumb with a smile, exclaiming in his broken English, *num-pá wan* (No. 1.). The details of this case, which has been perfectly successful, are reserved for the next report, to which in the order of time it belongs.

#### CASES OF GUNSHOT AND OTHER WOUNDS.

No. 28,307. July 4th, 1848. *Wound of the abdomen, and protrusion of the bowels.* Lí Hung of the district of Sinhwui, a lad eleven years old, the only child of his parents, running along the street on his way to the market with a bowl in his hand, tripped and fell upon the bowl, the fractured edge of which perforated the abdomen on the right side, in a horizontal line a little above the umbilicus, so that the bowel escaped to the extent of a foot. This occurred at 7 o'clock, P.M. At half past 9 o'clock, he was brought to the hospital. The protruded viscus had become distended with flatus, and being strangulated, exuded blood and serum, and was quite livid. After protracted and unsuccessful endeavors to return the bowel, assisted by Dr. Marjoribanks, I enlarged the semilunar aperture with a bistoury, and reduced the intestine. Fortunately very little hemorrhage followed the incision, which was made upward and inward to the extent of about one third of an inch. After waiting sufficiently long to ascertain that nothing was to be apprehended from hemorrhage, the wound was united by sutures and adhesive plaster, and a compress and bandage were gently applied. A calomel and rhubarb aperient was administered. The next morning the pulse was upwards of 100, but after a natural evacuation in the afternoon, it rapidly fell to the natural standard. From this time not an unfavorable symptom occurred, and in ten days the wound healed, and the lad perfectly recovered.

*Gunshot wounds by Pirates.* On the evening of 9th July, 1848, a passenger boat from Hiángshan to Canton was attacked by pirates. Boats of this class are employed by the dealers in cotton, to bring

large amounts of specie to the city, and are well armed to defend themselves against pirates. This boat had swivels of foreign manufacture, loaded and manned, and the matches were lighted. But sailing before the wind in a moonlight evening, the men were asleep at their guns, when a pirate came up astern of her unobserved, and fired a shot, aimed, apparently, at the helmsman, which passed through the body of a man near him. The boatmen were instantly at their guns. The helmsman brought the boat into the wind, when a broadside was fired into the piratical boat, sending a number of the men into the water. The engagement was brief and spirited, but successful on the part of the assailed, who reported that but five oarsmen were seen in the bright moonlight, working at the pirate boat when they parted. Five men belonging to the passenger boat were brought to the hospital the next morning, probably at the instance of the government, as a linguist came to seek admittance for them, each having received an iron slug or shot. They were entered upon the records as follows :

No. 28,506.	Lí Atsí, æt. 23.	Ball entered the groin.
„ 28,507.	Lí Ayú, æt. 31.	„ „ left breast.
„ 28,508.	Cháu Awú, æt. 25.	„ „ at the ankle.
„ 28,509.	Lí Asz', æt. 15.	„ „ right arm.
„ 28,510.	Hwáng Akwáng, æt. 53.	„ „ mastoid process.

In the case of the first, the ball entered just over the arch of the pubes, a little to the left side, and passing in a horizontal direction, fortunately without injury to the femoral artery which ran very near its course, lodged beneath the *vastus externus* of the right thigh, where it was found, cut down upon, and extracted on the 17th inst. In that of Lí Ayú, the ball entered over the third rib, glanced and passed downwards beneath the pectoral muscle, two inches below the point of entrance, where it was found and dislodged on the 18th inst. Cháu Awú received the shot below the internal maleolus of the right foot, which was extracted at the centre of the heel on the 10th. In the case of Lí Asz', the shot passed through the right arm, external to the humerus, a little below the deltoid muscle, and was extracted on the opposite side, also on the 10th. Hwáng Akwáng received the iron a little below the right mastoid process, which passed along the base of the cranium, lodged near the cervical vertebræ at a depth of three and a half inches, and was extracted on the 15th, after dilating the wound with a bistoury and directory to the bottom. The five men all recovered in due course without any permanent injury, three of whom, subsequent to their discharge, have returned with grateful acknowledgment of their good fortune.

No. 29,351. Sept., 19th, 1848. *Gunshot wound.* Chin Asán, æt. 24, of Sinhwui, the gunner of a passenger boat of Kiángmun, was shot by pirates on the evening of the 20th instant. An iron grape shot an inch in diameter, entered the left side just over the fifth rib, passed along the rib, backwards and over the spine, and lodged beneath the integuments in the opposite side at a point nearly corresponding to that at which it entered. Assisted by Dr. Ruschenberger of U. S. N., the ball was cut down upon and extracted. Poulices were applied, and an antiphlogistic treatment was adopted; copious suppuration followed, the lungs suffered sympathetically to a considerable extent, but in six or eight weeks the patient perfectly recovered.

Subsequent to his return home, the proprietors of the line of boats to which he belonged presented their acknowledgments, by the presentation of these two scrolls.

江門渡拜題

濟世青囊有秘篇

回春藥圃無凡草

花旗國伯駕大國手鑒

*Translation.* "The following couplet is composed, and with compliments presented, by the Passenger-boat company of Kiángmun, for the inspection of the celebrated physician, Dr. Parker, of America. [From the winter of disease], you restore the spring of health; and possessing in your emerald satchel,\* books unknown to others, you [are able] to benefit the world."

No. 29,352. *Gunshot wound, fatal.* Chin Aho, of Shunteh, æt. 32, a sailor belonging to the same boat as Chin Asán last mentioned, was mortally wounded in the shoulder. The ball passed through the upper third of the humerus, producing comminuted fracture of the whole upper third of the bone, and dividing the brachial artery. He survived his arrival at the hospital only about an hour.

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\* Here is an historical allusion to a celebrated physician of antiquity, who is said to have carried his prescriptions in an emerald pocket by his side.



No. 30,328. Jan. 2d, 1849. *Gunshot wound.* On the evening of the 1st Jan., a passenger boat on its way to Canton, when a little above Whampo, was attacked by six piratical craft containing over one hundred men. The engagement lasted two hours (the report of the guns was heard distinctly at Canton), when the pirates were dispersed by the timely assistance of a well armed chop-boat, laden with cotton, that came to their aid. Yen Awáng, 33 years old, of Kweishen in the department of Weichau, belonging to the boat, was wounded by a splinter, about four inches in length, and three fourths of an inch broad, that passed through the left arm near the brachial artery, yet without injuring the blood-vessels, and entering the side, hit upon a rib, glanced downwards perpendicularly, and lodged between the ribs and the muscles, where it was found and extracted on his reaching the hospital the next morning. Six of his fellow-boatmen were severely burnt by the fire-balls from the pirates, but all perfectly recovered at the hospital.

#### CASES OF FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS.

No. 27,375. 1st May, 1848. *Fracture of the thigh.* Ngáu Yáukíú, æt. 22, of the district of Sinhwui, by the falling of a spar on board of a junk, fractured his thigh at the superior third. The bone was set by Kwán Atò, and the case treated by him exclusively and successfully, and the patient discharged well in about six weeks.

No. 30,992. 2d April, 1849. *Fracture of both bones of the leg.* Chin Ashin, æt. 32, of the district of Shunteh, had simple fracture of the tibia and fibula. This case was also satisfactorily treated by my senior pupil.

No. 34,000. Nov. 7th, 1849. *Dislocation of the os humeri.* Ho Alin, æt. 20, of the district of Nánhái, fell and dislocated the right shoulder forwards, placing the head of the os humeri upon the pectoral muscle. The dislocation occurred some hours previous to my seeing him at 11 P.M. The patient was under apprehension that his injury was irreparable, but his despondency was soon exchanged for joy on finding, in a few minutes, the dislocation reduced, and the use of his arm restored.

#### CASES OF TUMORS, AND OTHER MORBID GROWTHS.

No. 27,231. 17th April, 1848. *Hypertrophy of both breasts,* of ten years' growth, successfully removed under the influence of chloroform. Lú-shí, æt. 42, of the district of Nánhái, first presented herself at the hospital, April 17th; and when about to operate upon her, after a few weeks' preparatory treatment, her impatient opium-smoking hus-

band suddenly summoned her home. In the course of the last summer, her husband died, and the woman returned and renewed the request to have her burden removed, which had increased nearly one third since she first presented herself.

On the 24th Dec. 1849, in the presence of Dr. Bowring and several other gentlemen, assisted by Dr. Marjoribanks and my senior pupil, the left breast, measuring two feet, two and a half inches in circumference, and weighing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  catties (about 6lbs.), was removed in three and a half minutes. When she came to the operating table, she was under high nervous excitement, which was rather increased by the first application of chloroform, and being a Romanist, invoked the name of the Virgin Mary as well as of the Savior. But very soon after the second exhibition, she became quite insensible, and the following day stated that she was only conscious when the sutures were applied after the breast was removed.

In one month after, the right breast, measuring two feet, and weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., was removed in three minutes. She came almost instantly under the influence of chloroform, which was administered at her own request. At first she seemed in a state of pleasurable excitement, chanting or singing, till she became silent and motionless. At one time she seemed to choke with spasms, and resembled a person in apoplexy, but shortly after the operation was completed, and the sutures applied, she revived as one awakes from sleep, with a natural expression upon her countenance. She complained rather more of the wound than is usual when chloroform is not administered. In one month she was discharged perfectly well.

No. 27,976. 12th June, 1848. *Lipoma of both cheeks.* Hwáng Ahau, æt. 50, of the district of Pwányü, manufacturer of artificial flowers, had a singular affection of both cheeks, resembling lipoma of the nose. The morbid growths on either side were of the same size, about ten inches in circumference, and hung pendulous from both cheeks presenting a very singular appearance. The only inconvenience occasioned was from their weight. Shortly after presenting himself at the hospital, he was seized with fever, and went home, and has not since returned.

No. 28,592. 10th January, 1849.—*Glandular tumor, and ligature of the primitive carotid.* Tánshí, æt. 48, of the district of Sinhwui, had a tumor on the right side of her neck, a growth of sixteen years, measuring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot in circumference. The tumor originated beneath the primitive carotid, which was carried out of its position as the tumor increased. The carotid artery was preternaturally large,

and carried over the tumor on the trachial side, and lay imbedded in a groove, to which its sheath was found to adhere. The jugular vein was separated from the others for four inches, and lay on the opposite cervical side. On the 10th January, assisted by Dr. Marjoribanks, and Dr. Startin of H. C. steamer Phlegethon, and the Rev. Mr. Speer, the tumor was extirpated. The operation was commenced with the endeavor if possible not to divide the artery, but although it was superficial for the first three or four inches from the clavicle, at the point at which the external and internal branches divide, both branches dipped into the tumor itself, and the external was opened in the progress of the dissection. However the hemorrhage was in a great measure commanded by pressure, while the primitive carotid was ligatured. The divided branches also required a ligature. On resuming the dissection, the tumor on the cervical side was punctured, when a dark sanious fluid gushed forth, causing one of the gentlemen assisting to exclaim that "the jugular was opened," but immediately it was perceived that the tumor collapsed, and that it was a portion of its fluid contents that had escaped. The tumor was found firmly attached to the ramus and angle of the jaw, by an almost cartilaginous union, which was severed by the scalpel. The operation was a severe one, and the loss of blood considerable. The patient, however, rallied very well, and passed as comfortable a night as could be expected under the circumstances. Some tumefaction took place in the course of the night, below the clavicle, and the patient suffered from cough, either from catarrh occasioned by exposure and the application of cold water during the operation, or from sympathy of the parts, and it was some weeks before she recovered her natural voice. She complained chiefly of a sense of coldness on the right side of the face and head. Two of the smaller ligatures came away in about sixteen days, but the principal one not until the thirtieth. The patient was discharged in about six weeks. She has several times revisited the hospital; has recovered her voice, and regained in a great measure the natural feeling in the right side of the head, and is in good health.

No. 30,087. Dec. 11th, 1848. *Molluscum pendulum*. Cháng Shin, æt. 49, of the district of Nánhái, had his face and person covered with mollusca, the cutaneous protuberances varying from the size of buck-shot to that of an ounce bullet, but upon the left arm there was one of an oblong oval shape extending above and below the elbow, about one foot in circumference. It was perfectly superficial, and was successfully removed by Kwán A-tò.

No. 30,563. Feb. 19th, 1849. *Malignant fungoid tumor.* Lí Akf; æt. 54, of the district of Shunteh, had a tumor situated upon the lumbar region, and adhering firmly to the spinous processes. It was of thirty years' growth, and about fourteen inches in circumference. Though ulcerated and of a fungoid appearance, it was not suspected to be of a malignant nature. The original tumor was removed, but in a few months recurred; a second operation was performed, removing every trace of the disease, when in parts contiguous and before apparently healthy, it soon returned with increased malignity.

No. 30,621. Feb. 26th, 1849. *Fungoid tumor.* Chúshú, a Manchu, æt. 54, had a fungoid tumor of the size of an orange, situated upon the back near the right scapula and spine. The tumor was readily and successfully removed. Before leaving the hospital, the patient made repeated solicitations to be allowed to send an artist and take the portrait of the surgeon; his importunity was at length acceded to, and a portrait taken in water colors, by the side of which on the same canvas was the following inscription in poetry, and an account of his case, and what he had seen in the hospital.

"What man is that? America's noble and disinterested man, who does to others as he would that others should do to him. His country is different from ours, his feelings are the same. In all distresses and diseases, he feels the sorrows and joys of others as though they were his own. Those cases which require the use of instruments, and which are difficult to others, are easy to him. He cherishes a mind that is divine, and bears the visage of Budha; a full halo of glory surrounds his deeds, and he deserves immeasurable longevity. Parker's meritorious virtues are innumerable as the sands of the ever flowing river. I denominate him a "Yé-sú." What say you, yes or no?"

In addition to the poetry, he next proceeds to give the following statement:—

"In the second month of the year of the cycle *kí-yú* (1849), I had had a tumor upon my back in an ulcerated state, I was also afflicted with an hemorrhoidal affection, to which the (Chinese) physicians with difficulty applied their hands, when I went to Dr. Parker for treatment, and was healed with speed divine. Moreover, I have in person seen him heal other men, and although their maladies were such as would baffle Lú Í and Pien Tsioh,\* there were none with which he did not succeed. Furthermore, possessing the influence of the

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\* Two celebrated physicians of antiquity.



example bequeathed him by Jesus, he delights in doing good, never tiring, and loves other men as himself. I have therefore taken this his portrait, and respectfully composed a few verses in order to keep in memory my constant sense of gratitude: as I stand before it, I remember him with respect and esteem. With the utmost sincerity, respectfully composed by Chúshú, styled Tsingtien."

The exceptionable sentiments were pointed out, and the desire expressed to substitute for an answer to the question, "What man is that?"—"One who has come to China from afar, desirous of the future happiness foretold in the 3d verse of XIIth of Daniel."

No. 30,575. 19th Feb. *Glandular tumor within the mouth removed by ligature.* Tán Asán, æt. 46, of Sánshwui, had a hard tumor of five or six inches circumference, attached by a peduncle to the inside of the mouth, opposite the buccinator muscle. Kwán Atò, the senior pupil, succeeded in removing it perfectly by means of a ligature.

No. 31,200. 30th April, 1849. *Steatomatous tumor.* Shin Ko-hau, æt. 32, of Pwányii, a seller of poultry, had a steatomatous tumor situated on the inside of the right knee of six years' growth. He was very much emaciated, had a cadaverous expression of countenance, and the tumor over a foot circumference, was ulcerated at the apex. Around the ulcer extensive sloughing soon commenced, rendering it necessary to extirpate the tumor without delay, or healthy integument sufficient to form the flaps would not remain. Accordingly, on the 9th May it was removed; for the most part union by the first intention followed, and in a fortnight, the poor man, who a few weeks previous could move only with difficulty by the aid of a staff, and who himself regarded his case as hopeless, returned to his family perfectly well and happy.

No. 31,614. 28th May, 1849. *Case of a gentleman who came a journey of more than a thousand miles to submit to a surgical operation.* Sii Fú, æt. 48, a gentleman of the province of Chehkiáng, had a steatomatous tumor of nearly one foot circumference situated upon his left cheek. He had heard of the Hospital through friends who had visited Canton, and he observed that he had come a journey of sixty-two days to avail of its benefit. He seemed quite affected when informed that it could be safely removed. After a few days' rest and preparatory treatment, the tumor was extirpated. As he seemed of rather delicate constitution, it was decided not to administer chloroform but to apply it by means of two strips of muslin over the tumor where the elliptical incisions were to be made. However, these were scarcely applied, when the patient became fully under its constitutional influence. The operation immediately proceeded, the tumor was extir-

pated, and the arteries, unexpectedly numerous and large, were tied. The patient awoke from the lethean sleep with slight sickness, but it soon subsided. He suffered comparatively little, either during or subsequent to the operation, and on the 4th of July was ready to commence his long journey home. The evening preceding his departure, he presented a note expressive of his gratitude, of which the following is a translation :—

“Presenting myself before Dr. Parker, the celebrated American physician, bowing my head to the earth, I beg leave to return thanks for his favor.

“I, your inferior, am obliged to you the venerable doctor, for healing my disease, for which my sense of gratitude is difficult to name. I am also under obligations for your superabounding humanity, inasmuch as whatever I have asked, you have been ever ready to bestow, which to eternal ages I shall not forget.

“Now upon the fifteenth of this month (4th July, 1849), I am to proceed with my friends to Kweichau; and after returning home, I shall every day burn incense and light candles, and bowing my head to the ground, return thanks to the deified Jesus, and to God, the Majesty of Heaven. I shall, moreover, write their names upon cards, and will widely disseminate them among all the people, in order to make some return for their great favors; and life after life, age after age, my sense of gratitude will not be slight.

“With solemnity I write this [acknowledgement], and reverently thanking you, respectfully present my wishes for your golden tranquillity. Worshipfully, your inferior Sū Chángfǔ.”

This gentleman was an attentive listener to Christian instruction while residing in the hospital, and it was painful to perceive from this note how imperfect were the views he had formed of our religion. His departure being unexpectedly delayed a day, it afforded an opportunity for correcting his error, and imparting to him further instruction, and impressing upon him that the *heart* alone is required in the worship of the true God, and not the burning of incense and candles as in the worship of idols. It has been suggested by an intelligent Chinese, that the epithet “deified Jesus” had been suggested by his understanding of the divine and human nature of Christ. This case is of interest as illustrating some of the difficulties in imparting Scriptural truths to the heathen mind.

No. 31,465. May 17th. *Elephantiasis of the vulva.* Hú-shí, æt. 34, of the city of Canton, had been afflicted with this loathsome and cumbersome growth for *ten* years. The principal tumor originated

from the pubes, involving the labia, and hung pendulous, extending half the distance to the knees. It resembled in size and shape a man's hand and wrist, the former partially closed, having the back of it for the front view. The patient, a mother with an infant less than a year old, was attended by an aged relative. Early in the month of June, she was readily put under the influence of chloroform, and by two elliptical incisions, so made as to unite the flaps in the course of the linea alba, the main tumor with the labia and portion of the glans clitoridis which partook of the disease, were removed *unconsciously* to the patient. Numerous small arteries threw out their blood, but soon ceased to bleed; two or three only required a ligature. No unpleasant effects followed from the chloroform, and the patient speedily and perfectly recovered. The deportment of the lady throughout her residence in the hospital, bespoke her a person of comparatively superior mind. Her knowledge of the language was unusual for a Chinese female of the middle rank. The Gospels and Christian books furnished her were read with interest and attention, and she left the Institution with many expressions of gratitude, not only for relief of her burden, but also for the religious knowledge she had received.

No. 32,186. July 2d, 1849. *Tumor one foot in circumference surrounding the middle finger.* Kwáng Sú, æt. 41, a farmer of the district of Sinhwui, had a tumor surrounding the middle finger of the left hand. It formed a perfect sphere, and measured just one foot. There existed a varicose state of the veins of the arm. The venous arch on the back of the hand was twice its natural size. Under the influence of chloroform, the tumor was removed by disarticulating the finger at the metacarpal joint. On dissection, the tumor was found to be of a hard glandular, or semi-cartilaginous structure, quite homogeneous throughout, and adherent to the bone. The tip of the finger and its nail were just discernable. One artery, and the principal vein, both required a ligature. In about one month, the wound healed, leaving him a useful hand.

No. 32,223. 2d July, 1849. *Large scirrhus of the breast of a young man.* Fung Pih-hú, æt. 20, of the district of Sinhwui, had a scirrhus affection of the right mamma of six years' growth. The young man was extremely emaciated, extremities œdematous, countenance cadaverous; the breast had long been ulcerated, and was beginning to slough, and it was manifest that if space would be found sufficient for the scalpel to pass between his disease and the grave, it must be without delay. Notwithstanding the thermometer ranged at 90° and upwards, with a desire of affording him his only chance of recovery, on



the 4th July I proceeded to the operation, not without apprehension lest he might not survive. The gland was extirpated in about one minute, and the arteries secured as speedily as practicable. It measured 23 inches in circumference, and weighed a little short of three pounds. There was not sufficient healthy integument to cover the base when removed, and a space of two inches in breadth at the widest part between the flaps, required to be healed by granulations. The patient rallied remarkably well. The œdema subsided entirely in a few days, the general health improved, and in six weeks the patient was discharged comparatively well.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 31,763. 4th June. *Prolapsus uteri of ten years' continuance.* Hwáng shí, æt. 53, of Canton. This woman had been incommoded by the complete prolapsus of the womb for the above period, yet she was robust and otherwise apparently quite well. From many years' exposure, the surface appeared more like the skin of the palm of the hand, than it did like a mucous membrane. At the apex there was a small healthy ulcer. The organ was replaced without difficulty.

No. 32,265. 2d July, 1849. *Malpractice in midwifery?* Chau shí, æt. 23, a weaver, of the district of Nánhái, came to the hospital on the 2d July, accompanied by her mother and elder sister. The mother stated that her daughter experienced a very severe labor at the birth of her first child two years previously, and the vagina had since become perfectly closed; the circumstance had been productive of domestic unhappiness, and she was anxious to know if surgical aid could be rendered. On examination, firm adhesion of the mouth of the vagina was discovered. An opening below the *meatus urinarius*, a little to the right, which barely admitted a probe, was all that externally remained of the passage.

She was encouraged to expect a favorable result from an operation, but advised, as she was then suffering no more than she had for a long time, to wait till the cool weather of autumn. The patient urged early attention to her ease, that it was then comparatively a leisure season in the weaving business, which would not be the case a few months later. However, she deferred, and returned early in September, when relief was afforded. Fortunately as a preliminary step, an examination *per rectum* was made, for such was the state of adhesion that a vertical incision sufficient to overcome the obstruction had inevitably opened the bowel. This position of parts being ascertained, a probe pointed bistoury was forced through the small aperture, and a

horizontal incision was made adequate to admit a directory. Guided by this, a semilunar incision of half an inch was carried from right to left around the *meatus urinarius* (which was preternaturally large), and afterwards extended in the opposite direction. This so relieved the obstruction as to admit the finger, by which it was ascertained, that at points there were adhesions also within (probably the transverse rugæ having taken on adhesive action). These horizontal bands were also divided by the bistoury. The hemorrhage was moderate, and readily subsided on injecting cold water. A tent of lint spread with cerate was introduced and left for the night. Subsequently this was changed night and morning for a few days, and as the tenderness of the wound subsided, Weis' *dilator vaginæ* was daily introduced, and dilatation made to the extent of the patient's power to sustain, after which the lint was reëplied. Under this treatment she was relieved, and as her mother has since reported, happiness is restored to the family.

The singularity of this case has led to careful inquiry and cross examination at different times as to its origin, but the *cause* as already stated, has been uniformly assigned. Judging from the *health* of the patient, her character and position in society, the inference is that she had, as stated by her mother, a difficult labor at the birth of her first child (which is said to have died), attended with partial rupture of the perinæum, which was followed by extensive adhesive inflammation, the *consequences* of which judicious care might have prevented.

#### CHLOROFORM.

My acknowledgments are due to H. M. Schiefflin, Esq. of New York, for an abundant supply of excellent chloroform, accompanied with the pamphlet of Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh upon this new anæsthetic agent. A brief allusion to this remarkable agent which the nineteenth century has brought to the relief of the afflicted is all that is here necessary.

The quantity of chloroform I have used with adults is about one drachm, *gently* inhaled from a sponge surrounded by cloth lined with oil paper to prevent evaporation. In some instances, a second application has been required.

Previous to receiving this chloroform from New York, I had failed in several instances with a vial obtained elsewhere, to get the patient under its influence. It was given to the lad, No. 28,307, but had he been told that the design was to destroy him, he could not have resisted it more violently. He said it was like scalding water. The same complaint had been made by others, but it was probably at-

tributable to the quality of the article, no such effect being particularly noticed from that now in use.

Reports of disastrous effects from this agent have produced caution in its use, never administering it when predisposition existed to affections of the lungs, heart, or head. In the eight or ten instances in which I have employed it, *no unfavorable consequences have followed*. It has not been till recently that I have ventured to call in its aid in lithotomy, and that in the last two cases. In the first of them, before the patient became fully under its influence, there were momentary convulsions, but the man retained no recollection of them afterwards, and as already stated the sight of the calculus was his first intimation that the ordeal was past. In the second, the patient came speedily under its influence, without spasm, cough, or nausea, and awoke from its effects as out of sleep. In cases Nos. 31,465 and 27,931, had a spectator come into the room in the midst of the operation, he would have supposed in the first that the patient was dead, and in the other that she was dying, yet no deleterious effects followed.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES, DISTRIBUTION OF SCRIPTURES AND TRACTS.

Divine service has been held every Sabbath at the Hospital at half past one P.M. The number of auditors has varied from twenty-five to seventy-five. The excellent Evangelist Liáng Afah continued his assistance up to the month of June last, when his whole time and strength were required by the London Missionary Society, whose devoted missionary he is and has been for many years. Since that period it has been my happiness to enjoy the assistance of Mr. S. W. Williams each Sabbath. During a part of the past two years, a religious service has been held with the patients two evenings in the week, at which a portion of Scripture was read and explained, concluding with prayer. In these services, as well as frequently upon the Sabbath, I have enjoyed the coöperation of the Rev. William Speer. Each Monday, on which new patients are admitted, seldom less than one hundred, and often one hundred and fifty persons, are present, and the assembly is addressed, explaining the objects of the Institution, and presenting a summary of the great doctrines of revealed truth, after which they are presented with a Gospel, a Christian tract, and a form of prayer, as stated in the preceding report. About 10,000 volumes, have been distributed, a portion of which have gone to other and distant provinces, under circumstances calculated to secure for them a favorable reception, but 30,000 could have been distributed equally well had I possessed the u.

In June last a case of deep interest occurred, illustrating the power of truth. The work of the Holy Spirit was signally manifested in a lady afflicted with cancer of the face. Her physical malady was beyond the power of human skill. She was a woman of superior intelligence and read Chinese with facility. After she had been sometime in the Hospital, during which she had attentively read the Gospel, and listened with solemnity to the explanation of its doctrines, both upon the Sabbath and during the week, the Evangelist called one day and with much joy informed me that this patient, to use his own guarded expression, "believed a little." He was requested to be assiduous in making her acquainted with the Gospel; he replied, "No fear; she now believes she has an immortal soul, is convinced of the sinfulness of human nature, and understands the vicarious atonement of Christ, and is anxious to avail of His salvation." The emotion awakened in contemplating her feelings are more easily conceived than expressed. A person of her intelligence, at the age of forty years, for the *first time* grasping the sublime idea of immortality, and realizing the overwhelming thought of being a sinner against God, and yet, her solace in the knowledge that there is forgiveness through the atonement of Christ!

I soon visited and conversed with her, directing her to the 14th chapter of John, and observed that many had come to the hospital afflicted with grievous maladies, and had gone away happy in their perfect recovery, yet without embracing the Savior who was there made known to them; but still more blessed her lot, though the cancer could not be cured, if she sincerely embraced the Savior, for then in immortal health, she would before long be in the everlasting enjoyment of one of the many "mansions in her heavenly Father's house."

Her disease making rapid advances, she was in a few days after, advised to return to her family, carrying an assortment of books such as alone contain the elixir of life. I have seldom seen more convincing evidence of the influence of the Holy Spirit upon a Chinese mind, and it is my humble hope and sincere prayer, to meet her in a better world. I learn that she has since deceased.

A young Manchú soldier has attracted particular attention. He stated that it was relief afforded to a friend, and his hearing of the benevolent design of the Hospital that first excited his curiosity to become acquainted with the new religion. The fact of a foreigner coming from afar to heal the sick gratuitously he could not understand. He attended, unobtrusively, the services upon the Sabbath, week after week, and this first attracted my notice; upon inquiry he in-



formed me he was a Manchú, belonging to the garrison in the city of Canton. Finding he took more than ordinary interest in the doctrines he had heard, he was invited to call at my residence for free and unrestrained conversation respecting them. The invitation he cheerfully accepted, and has often repeated his visit. The Christian books presented him, he read with great interest, and has often expressed his full conviction of their excellence and truth: and that privately, from 'fear not of the Jews' but of the Manchús, he worshiped only the living and true God, at the same time expressing his dissatisfaction with the false religion of his country. He is apparently amiable, and I doubt not sincere in his intellectual belief of the Gospel, though as yet he has not the moral courage to profess it publicly.

It is a constant source of gratification to witness the living evidences of the Divine blessing upon the Medical Missionary cause in the persons of those whose lives have through its agency been instrumentally prolonged for years. Now, one and another calls, who five or ten years' since, by a surgical operation were delivered from evils fast hastening them to the grave; then, another, who *fifteen* years since was on the border of dissolution from an affection which, without foreign aid had terminated speedily and fatally, is distinctly before the mind.

After the experience of fifteen years, the cause of Medical Missions, whether as it respects its divine origin or its peculiar adaptedness, as a means to the introduction of the Gospel and its blessings into China, has not diminished in my view of its importance. Confidence, friendship, and influence, have thus been acquired, attainable in no other way so successfully. It is an occasion of unfeigned pleasure to witness the success and influence of kindred institutions, the Reports of which have been read with gratification.

In 1841, the Bishop of London expressed his conviction of the benevolence and wisdom of medical missions, which he very justly remarked, were sanctioned both by the precepts and example of the Savior himself; and it is a pleasure to know, that the Church Missionary Society of England has at length affixed the seal of its approval to the cause, by the appointment of the Rev. W. Welton, B.A. of Cambridge, and for some years a practitioner in England, its medical missionary to Fuhchau.

The systematic efforts of the Medical Missionary Society of Edinburgh, to enlighten and awaken the public mind generally, and the Profession particularly, betoken good for the cause. A volume of Lectures upon the duties of the latter, delivered in that city the last year, by some of the ablest of the distinguished faculty of that metro-

polis, deserves a place in the library of every medical man in Christendom, and will richly repay perusal. Sir Henry Halford and John Abercrombie, names ever to be remembered in this connection, have passed from the stage, but fortunately their mantle has fallen upon others. Soon may the number of duly qualified medical missionaries, commensurate with the demand for them, come forth to this inviting field, where is ample scope for all their talent, faith, and holy enterprise.

Evidence of the influence of these benevolent efforts is seen where the physician himself has never gone, and perhaps are there making way for the preacher to come with the glad tidings of salvation. An instance of this may be adduced, by the insertion of a letter written in Manchu by the wife of the young soldier spoken of above, who herself professes to believe in the Savior. It was addressed to Mrs. Parker, then in America, and translated into Chinese by her husband.

"Your younger sister addressing Mrs. Parker, wishes her all tranquillity and ten thousand blessings. Your younger sister is under obligations to the venerable Teacher (Dr. Parker) for his compassion and love to us in teaching and preaching to us the doctrines of Jesus, the Lord and Savior of the world. From this time forth, it will be my aim to hold fast his religion. Meditating upon and revolving in my mind the moral excellence of Mrs. Parker, I write this note, and respectfully present my compliments, wishing her health and happiness; and moreover, offer my regards to her honorable family, relatives and friends, desiring for them perfect tranquillity.

"Your younger sister bowing, presents her respects.

"Canton, 25th September, 1849.

Nuon Ta-taou."

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.

<i>Diseases of the eyes.</i>	1848. 1849.		1848 1849.	
			Ophthalmia, acute.....	101 115
Granulations .....	15	73	Ophthalmia, chronic.....	729 597
Entropia.....	282	263	Ophthalmia, strumous....	2 1
Ectropia.....		9	Ophthalmia, purulent....	5 11
Trichiasis .....	5		Ophthalmia, variola.....	6 6
Lippitudo .....	67	65	Ophthalmitis.....	6 3
Xeroma .....		4	Exophthalmia.....	4
Excrescence of eye-lids...	1		Pterygia .....	144 143
Tumor of the orbit.....		1	Nebula.....	355 439
Tumor of the lids.....	2	2	Leucoma.....	6
Noli-me-tangere of the lids.		1	Ulcer of cornea.....	20 9
Mucoccele.....	2	3	Cornitis .....	1

	1848.	1849.		1848.	1849.
Cataracts .....	117	114	Worms .....	26	47
Glaucoma .....	2	4	Hepatitis .....	34	15
Myosis .....	21	2	Abscess of liver .....		1
Mydriasis .....	13	8	Enlargement of spleen ..	28	6
Muscae volitantes .....	6	1	Hernia inguinal .....	35	47
Amaurosis, partial .....	6	13	Hernia, ventral .....	1	1
Amaurosis, complete .....	58	65	Hernia, umbilical .....	2	2
Fungus hæmatodes .....	1	2			
Loss of one eye .....	44	62	<i>Diseases of Genital Organs.</i>		
Loss of both eyes .....	42	60	Amenorrhea .....	1	5
Staphyloma, cornea .....	54	56	Chlorosis .....	1	3
Staphyloma, iridis .....	2	1	Closed vagina after birth		
Staphyloma, sclerotica .....		1	of a child .....		1
Iritis, chronic .....	4	6	Stricture urethræ .....	3	1
Onyx .....		2	Prolapsus uteri .....		2
<i>Diseases of the Ear.</i>			Cancer penis .....	16	5
Deafness .....	55	51	Phymosis .....	11	13
Otorrhœa .....	9	5	Chronic cystitis .....		2
Deaf dumbness .....	3	2	Hæmaturia .....		3
Rent ears .....	20	11	Gravel .....	1	3
Ulcer of the ear .....	2	17	Urinary calculi (stone in		
Polypus of the ear .....	2		the bladder) .....	23	31
<i>Diseases of the Face and Throat.</i>			Hydrocele .....	23	58
Coryza .....	1		Impotency .....	1	2
Glossitis .....	1	2	Fungus of the testicle .....	5	1
Laryngitis .....		2	Schirrous testicle .....	2	1
Tonsillitis .....	2		Gonorrhœa .....	7	3
Ulcer of fauces .....		1	Bubo .....		3
Ranula .....		2	Syphilis .....		14
Elongation of pendulum palati	1		<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>		
Aphonia .....	2	2	Hysteria .....	1	
Salivary fistula .....	24	16	Paralysis .....	2	7
<i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.</i>			Hemiplegia .....	11	2
Nevæ maternæ .....	3	2	Neuralgia .....		3
Aneurism .....	1	3	Epilepsy .....	4	13
Hæmoptisis .....	35	10	Convulsions .....		1
Phthisis pulmonalis .....		1	Hydrocephalus .....	3	3
Bronchitis, chronic .....	71	177	Cephalalgia .....	20	40
Pleurisy .....	1		Spina bifida .....		1
Asthma .....	2	4	<i>Cutaneous Diseases.</i>		
<i>Diseases of the Abdominal Organs.</i>			Warts .....		1
Gastritis .....	1	5	Maculæ .....	9	2
Gastrodynia .....	46	79	Lepra .....	6	13
Diarrhœa, chronic .....	15	11	Acne .....	3	3
Dysentery .....		5	Tinea capitis .....	4	11
Fistula in ano .....	18	34	Tetter .....	2	5
Prolapsus ani .....	5	4	Herpes zoster .....	1	1
Hemorrhoids .....	10	6	Scabies .....	17	31
Dyspepsia .....	24	38	Psoriasis .....	3	9
Ascites .....	107	97	Impetigo .....	35	28
Anasarca .....	24	44	Lichen circinatus .....	97	137
Marasmus .....	2	4	Noli-me-tangere .....		1
			Elephantiasis of the legs ..	6	8



	1848.	1849.		1848	1849.
Ichthyosis.....		1	Exostosis of mastoid process	1	
Various....	5	11	Exostosis of lower jaw.....		1
<i>Constitutional Diseases.</i>			Paronychia .....	8	16
Rheumatism.....	223	457	Anchylolosis of elbow.....	2	2
Arthritis .....	21	17	Contraction of tendons....		6
Lumbago.....		2	<i>Preternatural and diseased Growths.</i>		
Fever, intermittant.....	17	26	Nasal polypus.....	14	7
Measles.....		1	Tumors, steatomatus.....	3	19
Opium mania.....	3	3	Tumors, sarcomatous ....	7	22
Abscesses.....	71	47	Tumors, glandular.....	34	19
Carbuncles.....	1	1	Tumors, fungoid.....	1	2
Ulcers.....	121	196	Tumors, erectile.....		1
Gangrene .....		3	Tumors, abdominal.....	16	10
Erysipelas .....		2	Tumors, encysted.....	21	6
Scrofula.....	131	163	Carcinoma of the breast..	18	3
Goitre .....	6	3	Carcinoma of the face....	2	4
<i>Diseases of the Osseous System.</i>			Schirrous breast.....	6	3
Morbus coxalgia.....	14	4	Hypertrophy of the breasts.	1	1
Periostitis.....		2	Abscesses of the breast...	2	1
Caries of os femoris.....	1	2	Imperforate anus (congenital)	1	
Caries of tibia.....	1	4	Imperforate vagina do.	1	1
Caries of humerus.....		1	Lipoma of the nose.....	1	
Caries of scapula.....	1		Lipoma of the cheeks....		1
Caries of lower jaw.....	2	2	Injuries (various).....	14	20
Necrosis.....	2	1	Burns from gunpowder &c.	11	15
Curvature of spine.....	15	8	Wound of the abdomen...		1
Disease of antrum maxil-			Wounds, incised.....	3	3
lary.....	1	1	Wounds, gunshot.....	10	5
Dislocation of radius and			Epulis .....	4	2
ulna.....	2	1	Harelip .....	6	7
Dislocation of lower jaw..	1	2	Club-foot.....		1
Dislocation of os humeri...		1	Finger bitten off in a quarrel	1	2
Dislocation of femur.....	1	1	Elephantiasis of the vulva..		1
			Keloids.....	1	1

TABULAR SYNOPSIS OF THE TABLE.

	1848.	1849.
Diseases of the eye.....	2122	2143
Diseases of the ear.....	91	86
Diseases of the face and throat.....	31	25
Diseases of the organs of circulation.....	113	197
Diseases of the abdominal organs.....	378	446
Diseases of the organs of generation.....	94	151
Diseases of the nervous system.....	41	70
Cutaneous diseases.....	189	264
Constitutional diseases.....	594	921
Diseases of the osseous system.....	51	45
Preternatural and diseased growths.....	177	156
Totals.....	4001	4504

DR.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

1846			
January 31	To paid orders of P. Parker, senior Vice President, D. N. Spooner V. P., and I. M. Bull, Recording Sec., being for current expenses of the Ophthal- mic Hospital from 30th June to 31st December, 1845,.....	679.09	
	Less amount due the Society 30th June as per acct. of P. Parker } 85.79	593.30	
	And for medicines and instruments ordered by Dr. Hepburn.....	110.48	703.78
October 29 1847.	To paid Dr. Devan's bill of expenses for Medicines &c., approved by Dr. Parker.....		168.14
July 19	To paid Dr. Parker's draft on us for current expen- ses of the Ophthalmic Hospital for 1846.....		1,086.99
1848 Ap. 27	To paid Dr. Parker's order favor of bearer.....		952.94
Dec. 25	To amount paid by Dr. Parker for current expenses of the Ophthalmic Hospital debited per his order.		675.00
	To balance to credit of new account.....		4,611.31
		Dollars	8,198.16



Dr.

## MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA

1848.		
January, 1	To Balance due 31st Dec., 1847.....	\$525.40
	To hospital expenses \$14.05; board of patients \$3.64; wages of pupils and assistants \$42; double wages for two coolies, porter, and scavenger, \$16.....	75 69
February,	To hospital expenses \$13, board \$2.80, wages \$52.50; stationary for 1847 \$8.85; instruments, 65.50....	77 65
March,	To hospital expenses \$16.47; board \$10.19; wages \$43; desk for hospital \$10.....	79.66
April, 19	To hospital expenses \$15.37, board \$13.71, wages \$39; cash paid printing 500 copies 14th Report \$11.25.....	109.33
May,	To hos. expenses \$24.37, board \$14.81, wages \$53	92.18
June,	To hos. expenses 17.36, board 13.59, wages 47	77.95
July,	To hos. expenses 13.81, board 10.06, wages 45	68.87
August,	To hos. expenses 18.25, board 19.17, wages 45	82.42
September,	To hos. expenses 26.69, board 22.61, wages 45	94.30
October,	To hos. expenses 15.13, board 17.91, wages 45 stationary \$9.50, freight on med. from N. Y. \$2	89.54
November,	To hos. expenses 11.84, board 9.09, wages 45	65.93
December,	To hos. expenses 15.37, board 11.75, wages 45 cash for instruments \$2.56, for repairing hos. \$120	194 68
Dec. 25	To amount of subscriptions paid Messrs. Russell & Co. for account of M. M. Society in China.	675.00
		<u>\$2,367.91</u>
1849.		
January, 1	To balance due as per last account 31st Dec., 1848.	\$467.86
	To hospital expenses \$14.80, board \$18.70, double wages for newyear's \$53.....	86.50
February,	To hospital expenses \$15.37, board 16.80, wages \$39, medicines from Dr. Young \$35.05.....	106.24
March,	To hos. expenses \$18.04, board \$19.48, wages \$39	76.52
April,	To hos. expenses 13.85, board 19.29, wages 39	72.14
May,	To hos. expenses 15.42, board 19.81, wages 42	77.23
June,	To hos. expenses 16.76, board 29.08, wages 42 paid poor man from Chehkiang \$4.....	91.64
July,	To hos. expenses 14.01, board 20.42, wages 24	76.43
August,	To hos. expenses 18.98, board 15.00, wages 24	75.98
September,	To hos. expenses 16.47, board 10.94, wages 42 cash paid Mr. Fischer 4 pieces longcloth \$8.75 and for one account book \$1 .....	79 16
October,	To hos. expenses 15.27, board 24.35, wages 42	81.62
" 27	To paid Dr. Young for medicines 13.52.....	13.52
November,	To hos. expenses 10.56, board 21.13, wages 47	78 69
December,	To hos. expenses 13.72, board 12.10, wages 34	59.82
		<u>\$1,443 55</u>

Audited by W. H. MORRIS.

Canton, May 12th, 1850.



IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH PETER PARKER.

DR.

1848			
April	25	By cash received from Messrs. Russell & Co., balance due per last account.....	\$525 40
		By cash for current expenses to this date....	427 50
May	1	By W. Buckler's annual subscription to M. M. S.	15 00
June	12	By J. H. Everett's Donation to .....	Do. 20 00
July	3	By W. O. Bokee's annual subscription.....	Do. 15 00
	3	By cash from a friend.....	Do. 25 00
	3	By cash from J. E. Munsell.....	Do. 20 00
	24	By cash paid for advertising refunded by A. Shortrede.....	7 25
	8	By T. Buxton's Donation to M. M. S.	20 00
	14	By Adam W Elmslie Do to Do.	5 00
	26	By O. E. Roberts Do. to Do.	5 00
August	3	By Henry Davis Do. to Do.	10 00
December		By P. S. Forbcs's Donation to M. M. S. 184	100 00
		By W. Moore Do. to Do.	100 00
		By J. Heard Do. to Do.	100 00
		By W. H. Morse Do. to Do.	100 00
		By W. W. Parkin Do. to Do.	100 00
		By J. Dent's donation \$50, subscription \$15	65 00
		By F. A. King's ann. subscription M. M. S. for 1848	15 00
		By W. H. King Do. Do.	15 00
		By Geo. Perkins Do. Do.	15 00
		By J. L. Roberts Do. Do.	15 00
		By Geo. H. Lamson Do. Do.	15 00
		By W. W. Dale Do. Do.	10 00
		By Rcv. S. Banks Do. Do.	15 00
		By F. Chapman Do. Do.	15 00
		By Jas. A. Bancker Do. Do.	15 00
		By H. H. Smith Do. \$10, disc't 14cts,	9 86
		By James Worthington Do. Do.	15 00
		By F. Duval Do. Do.	10 00
		By David Kennedy Do. Do.	15 00
			<hr/>
Dec.	31	By Balance carried to new account 1849.....	467 86
			<hr/>
			2,307 61
			<hr/>
1849			
January	1	By cash received from William Buckler, annual subscription to Medical Missionary Society .....	15 00
	1	By cash received from a friend to M. M. S. ....	20 00
April	6	By cash received from T. Gittins, donation to Medical Missionary Society .....	20 00
May	26	By cash received from T. Gittins, donation to Medical Missionary Society .....	4 00
August	22	By cash received from M. Sichel, donation to Medical Missionary Society .....	20 00
1850			
May	17	By cash received from Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers, for balance of current expenses due 31st December, 1849.....	1,364 56
			<hr/>
			1,443 55
			<hr/>

E. & O. E.

PETER PARKER.



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## AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

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Americans living in China, although in theory under the protection of our Government, and with treaty rights, are actually at the mercy of the truculent Japanese military forces. Anything that we may do in occupied territory to protect ourselves, our property and interests, may be construed as "an insult to the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy", and the consequences be unpleasant. In unoccupied China, bombs are frequently dropped upon American property and institutions. An excuse from the Japanese civil authorities may be forthcoming; apologies are not now deemed necessary, and not even the offer of financial compensation, such as settled the U.S.S. Panay affair, is likely.

Americans in China are working for the American people. We are agents and salesmen for American overseas trade, from which you profit; or missionaries carrying the Christian message of peace on earth, good-will to men; or representatives of the American Government, that is, the American people. You may some time be in the same position. The American people are tolerating conditions in China which are sublimely ridiculous. Commercial and cultural activities built up over a period of one hundred and fifty years, are being destroyed in a year or two. To this work many noble Americans have consecrated their lives, and to it many Americans have contributed financially. The Chinese people benefit spiritually and materially. Universities, colleges, schools, churches, hospitals, mission compounds, commercial enterprises and official buildings are repeatedly bombed. In most cases there could be no excuse of any military objective near by. Sometimes they are bombed shortly after the Japanese had requested and received maps of the properties. The bombers are mostly of American make, and the oil and iron from America. For a little temporary gain we are helping to destroy China and its peace-loving people, destroying our own trade and cultural work and helping to strengthen a probable enemy and a ruthless military machine.

The Yangtse and Pearl Rivers are closed to our commerce, and living conditions made very difficult for Americans. Recently five universities on the campus of the West China Union University, well outside the city of Chengtu in Szechuen province, were bombed. The universities are for the most part American owned and controlled, with British and Chinese cooperation. For this wanton act there was not the slightest excuse. It must have been a deliberate act. Two-thirds of the institutions of higher learning have been destroyed by the enemy. Why? So that China can be kept at a rickshaw stage of development, while Japan, exploiting the man-power and resources of China, and destroying Anglo-Saxon trade, can develop a motor car civilization. The capital and machinery for this exploitation can only be provided by America and Britain. Will they be heartless and shortsighted enough to provide this? The result will be the loss of the potentially largest world market.

The foreign concession at Tientsin is blockaded and in that area are hundreds of Americans and a large unit of American soldiers. British and French passenger liners have been stopped and searched. But, "it will not be necessary in the case of the U.S.A.", said a Japanese naval spokesman. He was naming America, Japan's silent partner in the Japanese 'Incident'. The inference is that American ships will not carry essential supplies to the victim of aggression, China. At present Japan desires to conciliate America so that the powerful American navy will not be used to interfere with Japanese forceful diplomacy in the Orient. In the meantime Japan is in the first instance seeking to eliminate Britain, with its greater commercial interests, while the British fleet is required in Europe to prevent further aggression there. Japan is dependent primarily upon America to provide its war material. With this it is fighting the Chinese armies and murdering the Chinese civilians, and

destroying American interests. At the close of the Japanese war, it is said, America will insist upon the maintenance of its rights and interests! By that time they will all have completely disappeared, and can only be recovered by force.

An organ of the Japanese militarists stated, "Judging from the results of developments in the Kulangsu controversy, the march of events has resulted in a defeat for the third powers (America, Britain and France), and should be construed as signifying their acquiescence to Japanese power". (Kulangsu is the international concession at Amoy). That is, the acquiescence of the great and powerful democracies in the scrapping of the Nine Power treaty, which guaranteed the independence and integrity of China; the seizure of the foreign concessions by Japan; the loss of their trade and commerce to Japan; and the absorption of China into the Japanese Empire and into the Anticomintern bloc. According to the Japanese militarists this is necessary in order to establish "Peace and Order in the Far East," and "For self-defence".

The interests of America, France and Britain in China are identical. Firm joint or parallel action can maintain them. Our friendship for China and our treaty obligations demand such action. The fate of the world is in the hands of the American people. We are trustees for a world-mission of peace and justice. Coordination of the might of the democracies can still prevent a world catastrophe in which we would certainly ultimately be drawn in. The abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance by Britain to please America is resented by the Japanese.

"Japanese authorities have made representations to the American, British and French authorities, requesting them to prevent Chinese constructing military establishments in the proximity of American, British and French property, also the use of such property for military purposes"! The reason is, of course, an excuse for future bombings of foreign property. As a matter of fact, in free China, Chinese military forces, we are told, keep strictly away from foreign property, both commercial and missionary, because they have been so frequently bombed. In areas occupied by the Japanese army, their camps do not only adjoin foreign property, but the Japanese are in actual possession of some. Protests by American and British officials do not avail to secure their withdrawal. Such property and the Americans and other foreigners living nearby are endangered.

A protest from a foreign official may receive a polite but unsatisfactory reply from the Japanese civil authorities. The militarists may show their displeasure, however, by sending bombers to fly very low above the foreign consulate. It would appear that the bombing planes, (all except the airmen being imported), go out of their way to cross foreign concessions and institutions. Squadrons of bombers flew directly over our homes on American property on their way to drop bombs on one of the compounds belonging to our mission. We said to a foreign consular officer that we resent their flying over our homes for such a purpose. He replied, "I also detest it, but there is nothing that we can do about it." For America has not yet awakened to the critical world situation and refuses to join the Peace Front against aggression.

News reports by 'Domei', the official Japanese agency, are often as reliable as the following samples: One report sent by Domei to a Hong Kong newspaper stated that an American in Japan had "radio broadcasted to America and reminded the American public that the young doctors of Japanese medical colleges, research institutions and hospitals are fighting against the bacteria warfare launched in China by the Chinese troops," (which is absurd). The American later wrote, "Domei's report is false in every respect, except as to the first paragraph" (announcing the broadcast). Recently Domei reported that



"Japanese naval units had bombed Chinese defence equipment near the city of Changpu, southwest of Amoy." What was actually bombed was a "Mission compound, including dwelling houses, schools and hospital. All of the eighteen bombs dropped, fell on or near it. One of the houses received a direct hit. Over ten people were killed, including the hospital dispenser, and many were injured," reported a member of the mission. Although it is considered unwise, as flags evidently attract the attention of the enemy airmen, foreign property is usually distinguished by large flags on the roofs, and is rarely situated near anything that can properly be termed a military objective. As at Canton, the bombings of other cities are intended to demoralize the people and so shorten the prolonged war. But few real military objectives or military personnel suffer.

Another difficulty in areas occupied by the Japanese military forces is that there is obviously lack of coordination of the activities of the army, navy and gendarmerie, civil and civic authorities. An American consular officer informed the foreign community of the receipt of a communication from the Japanese authorities to the effect that "certificates (passes) issued by the Japanese are no longer necessary in areas shown in the attached map, although travel in such areas is at their risks." Evidently Japanese sentries armed with bayonets at certain posts within the areas described were either not notified or declined to accept the order. They continue to demand the exhibition of the passes.

Recently circulars supposed to be issued by a puppet organization were distributed by Japanese soldiers in army trucks, addressed to the soldiers of China. "Fellow-countrymen, if war continues, it is inevitable that the five thousand year old history of China will be wiped out by the tiger-like and wolf-like countries of England, America, France and Russia, and will force four hundred million fellow-countrymen to fall as slaves to the white man's iron lock.....Why not cooperate with Japan and create a New China, build up a New East Asia, and walk in the way of blessing and happiness?" Antiforeign propaganda has also been printed in the Japanese sponsored press. Groups of puppets and their masters visit foreign institutions, seek opportunities to address the Chinese in them, urging them to cooperate with their friends the Japanese, and condemning the nations that own and control the institutions they are visiting. They also try to take photos in which they and foreigners appear together, for propaganda use in China, Japan and abroad. The methods of force, subtlety and intimidation are employed. Japan is directly attacking the Chinese people, and indirectly, but as definitely, America, Britain and France.

In districts occupied by the Japanese military forces, they merely control by means of their superior mechanization the cities and towns and the main channels of communication. This province is partly occupied, but mostly still free, and there, civilians are still being murdered by aerial bombs. Telegrams to persons in occupied cities are addressed to "Eastern Japan". Until the invasion, Chinese soldiers were rarely seen in the cities. Japanese soldiers now live in the residential suburbs developed by returned students and merchants from America. In a model village called "Yee Lok Tsuen", Peace and Happiness, the houses are full of enemy officers and their lady friends. Our Chinese friends' beautiful gardens have been destroyed by the Japanese army trucks, also from America. Here there is no business for foreigners. The Japanese navy will allow a British merchant ship to voyage to and from a British port once a fortnight, while a Japanese ship does so weekly. Obedience and obeisance is required of all Chinese. The ill-treatment of their women by the Japanese is intensely resented by Chinese. Opium, heroin and gambling are made available. There is neither military nor police control of the city at night.

At intervals through the city soldiers armed with bayonets search all

Chinese women as well as men, for weapons (the Japanese fear guerillas), for the "good citizen" passes, and for certificates of inoculation against cholera. Compulsory inoculation is required of the whole population, without discrimination—babies, sick children and pregnant women. Not a few have died as a result. Some of those who have been inoculated have died of cholera. Of those who have been inoculated more than once by different units some have died. The Japanese doing the work have been observed by many foreigners to inoculate as many as ten people without re-sterilizing the needle. Even some foreigners have been forcibly inoculated. Certificates of inoculation by foreign physicians using effective vaccine from abroad are not recognized.

Malaria is being spread throughout China by the migration of millions of people before the invading armies of the ruthless enemy. Missionaries who can be spared from occupied areas are going back into free China to carry on educational, welfare, and religious work. Others are working in connection with the Christian Service Council for wounded soldiers in transit, a humane activity. Throughout the country the Chinese people realize that the emblem of the Red Cross means save life. In the work of the Red Cross Societies both in free and occupied China, American and British business men and missionaries are cooperating. The Chinese people repeatedly express their gratitude for the personal efforts and the contributions of the many both in China and abroad who are helping to relieve suffering and distress.

In occupied areas the Refugee Camps are havens of refuge for homeless and poverty stricken Chinese, mostly women and children, who have lost the means of securing a livelihood. The children and even the adults are being educated. Handicrafts are encouraged. Religious instruction is eagerly accepted, for the hope of the Chinese is in the ultimate triumph of truth and justice. Mission hospitals are functioning essentially. Peace, a peace without vengeance is what the Chinese pray for. Also for Moral Rearmament, for themselves, and the conversion of those of Christian nations who are directly or indirectly helping the enemy militarists in this wholesale desolation of China and the killing of the civilian population. The orphans of China appeal to you. "China for the Chinese" is surely a better slogan than "A New Order in East Asia", which means "China for the Nipponese".

Americans and Britains who are living and working in the bomb craters and at the point of the bayonet, for the welfare of the Chinese people, for the interests of our countrymen and for the glory of God and the coming of His Kingdom of truth and righteousness, are also grateful to you who are also working and giving in the interest of human welfare and the bringing in of an age of peace and goodwill on earth. For you who are helping those who are responsible for all this terror and suffering, or who are indifferent to it, we ask God's forgiveness. It will probably be necessary to quarantine the nations that are not yet civilized, that is, these that have not yet learned how to behave. Isolationism is a selfishly shortsighted policy. The ultimate result of its application to America would be that Americans and their interests would be confined between the two oceans surrounded by a world dominated by aggressive, ruthless, regimented and mechanized nations. This will certainly be the case if the Berlin, Rome, Madrid, Tokyo axis conquers Europe and Asia, while America sits on the sidelines watching. The Danzig and Tientsin affairs are not merely coincidental. They are simultaneous and deliberate intrigues. American Foreign Affairs must be taken out of party politics, and America join the Peace Front.

*Canton, China,*

*June 22, 1939.*

*J. O. Thomson.*

(If printed, please omit signature)





